

PAVING THE WAY TO THE PRESIDENCY

General Butler Assumes His Return to the Old
Lands of His Early Life—Wallace's
Idea of the Results—How English
Feels About Indians.

BOSTON, August 26.—In his speech at Watertown hall Saturday night, General Butler declared that he had no desire to be a candidate for any office, either elective or nominative, at this election. He explained his position as follows: "I am in the service of the republicans administration now," said he, "and their desirous of my services in the south after peace to protect the south, and to help it to get back into the Union. I am a friend of the negro; so it is because I do not stand for him; it is because I do not do all that he can do to aid him in his cause. He is placed by the administration unopposed, and I do not stand for him. The party he at least can protect him and I believe will do so. The industrial condition of the south should be considered as a laborer and must be protected and will be so as political antagonists of him. I freely confess that I desire to be in such relations of political alliance and courtesy with the democratic party that they may be permitted to point on behalf of the country what I deem to be in the best interest and what I do not wish to have done to him in behalf."

General Butler then attacked the claim of the republicans that they present prosperity of the country is due to their administration. He claimed that the prosperity was due to God, and that the bankrupt condition of the business depression a few years ago was due to the administration, that the republicans had negotiated us out of all our foreign policy, and that the north was less safe than the south; the republican party, in its intense of power, became corrupt, and there can be no hope of a change under Garfield." The general also asserted that the Oakes Ames was a deserter from the republican party.

The meeting was very largely attended and the general loudly applauded.

A MUTUAL CONFERENCE.

Irving Hall announced this evening a joint "Tannery Hall Conference" of politicians holding to and proposing a conference to adjust existing differences between the two parties. It was reported to be to Tammany, who appointed in it, and to confer with a similar one from Irving Hall.

WHAT SENATOR WALLACE SAYS.

PITTSBURGH, August 26.—The following interview was given to the press in this city relative to the political situation existing in the state:

"As far as the condition of affairs in the state goes, I am not satisfied with the way things are in them. Our people are very energetic and working hard. In the coal regions the miners are working hard, and there is a probability that it will go all right. We are not doing much for Congress, it is very sure."

"Then you believe the doctrines of that party are the true ones?"

"Yes, I am a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New York."

"There is no reason for New York; in fact there can be none, because all the facts are united and the people are anxious to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

"Will you hold your own in the house?"

"Yes, I am a speaker who is well known in my district to success. At Yonkers, the greenbackers are working hard, and we will certainly elect a Hancock."

"Do you think the Grant case is over?"

"There is a possibility of getting a new trial."

"Well, and much, except the going again to the old vote to re-elect."

"There is about New Jersey, the senator would do anything in the south, but I think the outside world does not like to have a man to come in. It is true, however, that there is some kicking about the city offices, but it will not last long."

"Is there a possibility of carrying Ohio?"

"There is a chance, but there is not much, except the going back to the parties from which they remain and stand right."

"Excuse me, senator," interrupted a democrat in the audience, "but don't you think they would go for Wallace?"

"No, I cannot say that, how ever good he is."

"They are the true dems in the doctrine, and he is a strong Hancock man. He might have been elected, but he was beaten on the money question."

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign of unprecedented interest, involving national, state, and local issues is just opening. The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun.

No man of intelligence should be without a first-class paper for the next few months.

The Constitution is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states care for.

It is at the following rates:

Annual Edition \$3 month.

Weekly Edition 6 months.

Two months.

The Constitution for the campaign will be the newest, brightest and most interesting ever offered to the surrounding people. Address CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 31, 1860.

The largest colored man's meeting held in Savannah in many years assembled last Friday evening, adopted resolutions endorsing Governor Colquitt and recommending him to the support of the colored people.

The porte will soon ascertain that the powers are in earnest in their demands; for a fleet is forming for a demonstration that will leave no room for doubt. It will be in Turkish waters in the course of a month, prepared to teach Albanians and Turks that might make right.

ANOTHER John A. Porter, it is reported, has started up the Mississippi river, with probable yellow-fever cases on board. A few cannon loaded with solid shot and judiciously placed would be a good thing on that river. The name of the new distributor of disease is the Raven. Its dismal flight should be cut very short.

THE HON. THOMAS HARDMAN, of Monroe, has sent an example which some of his friends in the convention would do well to imitate. He has written a letter in which he declines to take part in the canvass. He says he did not want division in the party, and he will do nothing new to promote the discord which has been precipitated.

THE brief report of General Butler's speech in Fannell hall last Saturday night will repay perusal. As a friend of the negro he joins the democratic party, because that party is alone in a position to help and protect citizens of color. He should have added that the democratic party comprises all who mean business when it comes to bringing relief to the colored race. The emptiness and hypocrisy of republican promises have been proven over and over again. The republican party never failed to drop the negro like a hot potato whenever and wherever he ceased to be useful, and it never failed to swindle him when it had a chance.

GENERAL ROBERTS is near Candahar this morning, and he must fight a pitched battle, unaided by General Pastry who lags behind, with Ayoub Khan. This wily Afghan is the son of the late Amee Shere Ali. He is only twenty-nine years old, but he has served in several wars, and has been ever since 1867 accustomed to the hardships of military warfare. He seized Herat in 1872, and has held it much of the time ever since. General Roberts will attempt, in case of success in the decisive battle, to cut Ayoub off from Herat. His downfall and capture would doubtless lead to peace, and the consolidation of power under the new master, Abdurrahman Khan. Either Yakob must go, or else the English must stay in the country.

The New York Democracy.

The full reports of last Friday's meeting of the New York state central democratic committee do not justify the gloomy remarks and predictions of some of the independent papers. The regular committee decided to hold a convention on the 28th of next month, and the Tammany democrats thereupon withdrew their call for a convention. Mr. John Kelly and his followers, both in town and country, urged the calling of a convention by the regular committee as the best step towards harmony. It is fully understood that both wings are to send all the delegates they can to the Saratoga convention—that Tammany hall and Irving hall will each send a full delegation, that both delegations will be admitted, each member of them to have half a vote, and that in making up the new central committee Tammany shall have three out of the seven members from New York city. This settlement is thoroughly satisfactory to both wings of the party. So far as state and national politics are concerned, Tammany will, if this understanding is fairly carried out, disappear, to be continued as an organization, if continued at all, in city contests only.

Both sides will now go to work to roll up as large a majority as possible for Hancock and English. In some towns both organizations will probably be maintained until after the Saratoga convention; but in that case a friendly rivalry will be kept up, a common purpose in state and national politics animating each. The loss by delay may thus be made good, and the real union followed by a formal and in every respect complete reconciliation.

We sincerely trust that pending the formal union in Saratoga on the 28th of next month, no distrust of each other will anywhere occur between the two wings of the party. A friendly rivalry in securing recruits would promote the good cause, but a rivalry of recriminations and bitterness would be worse than indifference. It is clear that the generous course of Tammany and the wise action of the regulars at New York last Friday have rendered the latter course in any district impossible. When the representative men of the two wings have agreed to have a love-fest, there will certainly be no holding back among the rank and file, who have long desired to present a solid front to the foe. The republicans have, by systematic hard work, gained some advantages—that is, they have induced some of their own deserters to return—but they have not won over any democrats; and as the state is unmistakably democratic on a full and fair vote, the friends of Hancock and English have only to put their hands to the work to repeat the victory of 1876.

An Incongruous Position.

If circumstances have not blunted Mr. Norwood's keen sense of the ludicrous, the incongruity of his position in the present canvas must weigh terribly on his mind. When he rises to address an audience, it is not one incongruity, but many by which he is confronted. To begin with, he rose to a point of order in the convention at a moment when it is probable that enough votes would have changed to Governor Colquitt to secure the nomination of the latter by the requisite two-

thirds majority. But whether these changes would have been made or not, Mr. Norwood is upon record as making a motion for the purpose of preventing such changes, and the probable or improbable result has no effect upon his attitude.

In the second place, Mr. Norwood was the chairman of the citizens' meeting, composed of the fragments of the minority, which assembled in the hall immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, for the purpose of organizing disruption and for the purpose of arranging a plan whereby the programme of democratization may be carried out.

In the third place, he appointed the committee of nine—which afterwards mysteriously grew into the committee of eleven—upon which devolved the tremendous duty of nominating a candidate to represent the personal prejudices and preferences of the fragmentary minority.

In the fourth place, Mr. Norwood is the second, third, fifth, or seventh choice of this eleven-by-nine committee for governor—a committee of his own appointment. Before the committee had been appointed, the leaders of the minority had offered the nomination to Dr. Felton, who snubbed them as politely as possible. Mr. Stephens was then approached with the same result, and it is well known that various other distinguished gentlemen could have had the questionable honor of leading the feeble minority toward a complete division of the democratic party. But, after canvassing around and down the state, the committee turned and found Mr. Norwood looking anxiously over their shoulders. Here was the man, and they immediately anointed his beard and offered him up as a sacrifice.

In the fifth place, when Mr. Norwood sets out to state the objections to Governor Colquitt's administration, the very necessities of his position compel him to retail anonymous slanders, for none of which he can afford to touch. He is compelled to utter charges the falsity of which has been proven, and upon which the people have already pronounced their verdict. They denounced the charges and declared their confidence in Governor Colquitt by sending delegates to the convention favorable to his re-nomination.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Norwood's position is decidedly humorous; but it is a melancholy humor calculated to excite the sympathy of the sanguines.

A Sanguine Document.

As matter of course, we have been under the impression that the leaders of the Norwood movement would take due advantage of their experience in the arts and artifices of demagogery, but we have never once imagined that their opposition to Governor Colquitt would lead them to make an attack upon the democratic party. We have before us a document issued under the auspices of the Norwood campaign which, as an appeal to the passions of the ignorant, and as a slander against Governor Colquitt, is without a parallel in the political literature of Georgia. This circular is embossed with the cut of a negro convict, loaded down with a ball and chain, and its title is "Convict Catechism."

We could wish that a copy of this document might fall into the hands of every thoughtful voter in the state; we could wish that every citizen interested in the Norwood campaign which, as an appeal to the passions of the ignorant, and as a slander against Governor Colquitt is without a parallel in the political literature of Georgia. This circular is embossed with the cut of a negro convict, loaded down with a ball and chain, and its title is "Convict Catechism."

It is his against the negro in the convention on the 12th of August. Mr. Norwood stated that the white man would never suffer to be aligned in factions with the negro, as Governor Colquitt? These are questions that intelligent colored men must decide for themselves. But no emergency of prejudice or personal feeling can excuse or explain the sinister purposes of the Norwood circular which is to be circulated among the colored people of Georgia.

Thus is every thing prophetic in song. Tommey will have to make room for his literary career.

Mr. Norwood—Dear Sir: Your literary works need anchoring. Yours truly.

If Mr. Norwood's candidate has had the effect of cooling his animosity toward the negro, we are glad he became a candidate. But is his conversion sincere? After the election, may we count upon him to aid Governor Colquitt and The Constitution in their efforts to improve the condition of the colored people?

HAWLEY, the only really able man among Connecticut republicans, seems to be losing ground. This is probably because Jewell carries the satchel.

Do the Norwood campaigners suppose that the Norwood will intend to secure the support of the colored men of Georgia? This is the only real question. It is to be hoped that the Norwood will intend to secure the support of the colored men of Georgia.

The Norwood literary bureau may now be said to be regular at work. The style of the contributors seems to need the application of sand-paper.

In the midst of our Georgian fun, we had almost forgotten Don Cameron, and Don is not a man to be lost sight of at this season.

Mr. Norwood really wants to know why the negro "cumbereth the ground," he needs not from home to hear the news. He is among us perhaps for a larger purpose than Mr. Norwood has any conception of. The economy of provision is not to be discussed. The negro is here, and he is a charge upon the north, but upon our own people. Mr. Norwood should read THE CONSTITUTION.

COKLING seems to be losing his political influence. Kate has become reconciled to old man Sprague. This seems to be a bad year for the Grant men.

the democratic party. When Colonel Alston's report was brought to the attention of the legislature, The Constitution urged that body to take some definite action in the way of reforming the system, warning the members at the same time that the question was a very large one, involving vast moral interests, and necessitating careful and deliberate action. The legislature took no action, and the democratic party of Georgia, as it exists to day, became responsible for the system. When, therefore, Mr. Norwood's campaigners issue fifty thousand documents of the character of the one now before us, they simply attack the party to which they profess to belong, and make possible, in the near future, the prosecution of incendiary campaigns, the effect of which no thoughtful man can contemplate with composure. They are welcome—doubtless welcome to all the political capital they can make by such subversive publications.

Apart from considerations of this sort, the question arises—and it is one to which we beg to call the attention of intelligent colored men—is Mr. Norwood the proper person to engineer a reform in the convic system of the state? His record shows that his recent proclamation to that effect is a mere piece of political claptrap for the purpose of catching votes. While Governor Colquitt, in the administration of the affairs of the state, has been using all his influence in behalf of the improvement of the colored people—while The Constitution, in connection with the most thoughtful citizens, has been endeavoring in season and out of season to build up a public sentiment that will secure to the humblest colored man justice under the law, protection in his life, liberty and property, and an impartial division of all the advantages of citizenship, what has Mr. Norwood been doing? His record is consistent in this, that he has persistently belittled all the efforts made by the colored people for their self-improvement; he has used all his powers of invective and sarcasm to ridicule the race, and his final verdict is: Cut the negro ground?" Previous to his present candidacy, he has lost no effort to level his keen sarcasm at the colored man. Wherever he has had an opportunity to deliver one of his cold-blooded harangues, he has almost invariably given epigrammatic expression to his contempt for the race and all its possibilities. Even during the proceedings of the recent convention, he took occasion to display his animus. What, then, are we to say of the efforts of his campaign to attack the democratic party for the purpose of securing the vote of the colored people? What guarantee have the colored people that his sudden conversion will be productive of results? Taking the position, the attitude, the animus of the two men—comparing their records with reference to the negro question—is it likely that Mr. Norwood will be as active in behalf of the negro as Governor Colquitt? These are questions that intelligent colored men must decide for themselves. But no emergency of prejudice or personal feeling can excuse or explain the sinister purposes of the Norwood circular which is to be circulated among the colored people of Georgia.

The heir of the house of Spain will not come into the world unprovided for. The Archduchess Elizabeth and Queen Isabella have both provided graciously for the welfare of the colored people in Georgia which can not be made by means of the convic system of the state? His record is good." S. Grant.

"Write down the very best things you can think of in favor of General Hancock as an officer and a soldier. And then add this: 'General Hancock is the most highly rated man from 1870 to 1872, and he was selected in every battle of the war.'

"The Memphis Appeal plans to publish a weekly paper in the same way it does now. The paper will be called 'The Memphis Appeal' and will be published every Friday.

"The Western and Atlantic Railroad, Aug. 29, 1860.

"The Constitution in its various editions is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states care for.

Entered as second class matter, at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 31, 1860.

The largest colored man's meeting held in Savannah in many years assembled last Friday evening, adopted resolutions endorsing Governor Colquitt and recommending him to the support of the colored people.

The porte will soon ascertain that the powers are in earnest in their demands; for a fleet is forming for a demonstration that will leave no room for doubt. It will be in Turkish waters in the course of a month, prepared to teach Albanians and Turks that might make right.

ANOTHER John A. Porter, it is reported, has started up the Mississippi river, with probable yellow-fever cases on board. A few cannon loaded with solid shot and judiciously placed would be a good thing on that river. The name of the new distributor of disease is the Raven. Its dismal flight should be cut very short.

THE HON. THOMAS HARDMAN, of Monroe, has sent an example which some of his friends in the convention would do well to imitate. He has written a letter in which he declines to take part in the canvass. He says he did not want division in the party, and he will do nothing new to promote the discord which has been precipitated.

THE brief report of General Butler's speech in Fannell hall last Saturday night will repay perusal. As a friend of the negro he joins the democratic party, because that party is alone in a position to help and protect citizens of color. He should have added that the democratic party comprises all who mean business when it comes to bringing relief to the colored race. The emptiness and hypocrisy of republican promises have been proven over and over again. The republican party never failed to drop the negro like a hot potato whenever and wherever he ceased to be useful, and it never failed to swindle him when it had a chance.

GENERAL ROBERTS is near Candahar this morning, and he must fight a pitched battle, unaided by General Pastry who lags behind, with Ayoub Khan. This wily Afghan is the son of the late Amee Shere Ali. He is only twenty-nine years old, but he has served in several wars, and has been ever since 1867 accustomed to the hardships of military warfare. He seized Herat in 1872, and has held it much of the time ever since. General Roberts will attempt, in case of success in the decisive battle, to cut Ayoub off from Herat. His downfall and capture would doubtless lead to peace, and the consolidation of power under the new master, Abdurrahman Khan. Either Yakob must go, or else the English must stay in the country.

The New York Democracy.

The full reports of last Friday's meeting of the New York state central democratic committee do not justify the gloomy remarks and predictions of some of the independent papers. The regular committee decided to hold a convention on the 28th of next month, and the Tammany democrats thereupon withdrew their call for a convention. Mr. John Kelly and his followers, both in town and country, urged the calling of a convention by the regular committee as the best step towards harmony. It is fully understood that both wings are to send all the delegates they can to the Saratoga convention—that Tammany hall and Irving hall will each send a full delegation, that both delegations will be admitted, each member of them to have half a vote, and that in making up the new central committee Tammany shall have three out of the seven members from New York city. This settlement is thoroughly satisfactory to both wings of the party. So far as state and national politics are concerned, Tammany will, if this understanding is fairly carried out, disappear, to be continued as an organization, if continued at all, in city contests only.

Both sides will now go to work to roll up as large a majority as possible for Hancock and English. In some towns both organizations will probably be maintained until after the Saratoga convention; but in that case a friendly rivalry will be kept up, a common purpose in state and national politics animating each. The loss by delay may thus be made good, and the real union followed by a formal and in every respect complete reconciliation.

We sincerely trust that pending the formal union in Saratoga on the 28th of next month, no distrust of each other will anywhere occur between the two wings of the party. A friendly rivalry in securing recruits would promote the good cause, but a rivalry of recriminations and bitterness would be worse than indifference. It is clear that the generous course of Tammany and the wise action of the regulars at New York last Friday have rendered the latter course in any district impossible. When the representative men of the two wings have agreed to have a love-fest, there will certainly be no holding back among the rank and file, who have long desired to present a solid front to the foe. The republicans have, by systematic hard work, gained some advantages—that is, they have induced some of their own deserters to return—but they have not won over any democrats; and as the state is unmistakably democratic on a full and fair vote, the friends of Hancock and English have only to put their hands to the work to repeat the victory of 1876.

An Incongruous Position.

If circumstances have not blunted Mr. Norwood's keen sense of the ludicrous, the incongruity of his position in the present canvas must weigh terribly on his mind. When he rises to address an audience, it is not one incongruity, but many by which he is confronted. To begin with, he rose to a point of order in the convention at a moment when it is probable that enough votes would have changed to Governor Colquitt to secure the nomination of the latter by the requisite two-

thirds majority. But whether these changes would have been made or not, Mr. Norwood is upon record as making a motion for the purpose of preventing such changes, and the probable or improbable result has no effect upon his attitude.

In the second place, Mr. Norwood was the chairman of the citizens' meeting, composed of the fragments of the minority, which assembled in the hall immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, for the purpose of organizing disruption and for the purpose of arranging a plan whereby the programme of democratization may be carried out.

In the third place, he appointed the committee of nine—which afterwards mysteriously grew into the committee of eleven—upon which devolved the tremendous duty of nominating a candidate to represent the personal prejudices and preferences of the fragmentary minority.

In the fourth place, Mr. Norwood is the second, third, fifth, or seventh choice of this eleven-by-nine committee for governor—a committee of his own appointment. Before the committee had been appointed, the leaders of the minority had offered the nomination to Dr. Felton, who snubbed them as politely as possible. Mr. Stephens was then approached with the same result, and it is well known that various other distinguished gentlemen could have had the questionable honor of leading the feeble minority toward a complete division of the democratic party. But, after canvassing around and down the state, the committee turned and found Mr. Norwood looking anxiously over their shoulders. Here was the man, and they immediately anointed his beard and offered him up as a sacrifice.

In the fifth place, when Mr. Norwood sets out to state the objections to Governor Colquitt's administration, the very necessities of his position compel him to retail anonymous slanders, for none of which he can afford to touch. He is compelled to utter charges the falsity of which has been proven, and upon which the people have already pronounced their verdict. They denounced the charges and declared their confidence in Governor Colquitt by sending delegates to the convention favorable to his re-nomination.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Norwood's position is decidedly humorous; but it is a melancholy humor calculated to excite the sympathy of the sanguines.

A Sanguine Document.

As matter of course, we have been under the impression that the leaders of the Norwood movement would take due advantage of their experience in the arts and artifices of demagogery, but we have never once imagined that their opposition to Governor Colquitt would lead them to make an attack upon the democratic party. We have before us a document issued under the auspices of the Norwood campaign which, as an appeal to the passions of the ignorant, and as a slander against Governor Colquitt, is without a parallel in the political literature of Georgia. This circular is embossed with the cut of a negro convict, loaded down with a ball and chain, and its title is "Convict Catechism."

We could wish that a copy of this document might fall into the hands of every thoughtful voter in the state; we could wish that every citizen interested in the Norwood campaign which, as an appeal to the passions of the ignorant, and as a slander against Governor Colquitt is without a parallel in the political literature of Georgia. This circular is embossed with the cut of a negro convict, loaded down with a ball and chain, and its title is "Convict Catechism."

It is his against the negro in the convention on the 12th of August. Mr. Norwood stated that the white man would never suffer to be aligned in factions with the negro, as Governor Colquitt? These are questions that intelligent colored men must decide for themselves. But no emergency of prejudice or personal feeling can excuse or explain the sinister purposes of the Norwood circular which is to be circulated among the colored people of Georgia.

</

